G. R. S. 59] GPB—15,000—22-7-14

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

~~191~~ 1906-07

(Miscellaneous)

File No. 309

Serial Nos.

Papers Filed.

*Month*_____

SUBJECT.

Re recovery of certain lands belonging to the Sri Anjaneyaswami temple at Kambaconum belonging to the Sri Vyasarayaswami Mutt at Gooty.

PREVIOUS REFERENCES LATER REFERENCES

M - 8] 190

MUZRAI SECRETARIAT.

OFFICE NOTE.

File No.

Subject.

Suit for recovering certain Vyasaraja Matt lands in Kumbhakonam.

From

The Govt. agent. Sri Vyasaraja Matt

No. 74 Dated 25th May 1907.

C. Krishnamurti, Dy. Clerk Registrar General's Office, pet. this Office praying for the restoration of certain lands endowed to the Hanuman temple built at Kumbhakonam on a land belonging to the Sri Vyasarajaswami Matt. The petn having been referred to the Govt. agent, he has submitted a detailed report together with a copy of Court Judgment &c.

File No. of Muzrai Secretariat.

The question relates to the recovery of possession by the Sri Vijayanagaswami Matt of certain Sarvamanyam wet lands purchased by Bhagirathammal & endowed to the Sri Vijayanagaswami temple built in a manta belonging to the Matt in Kumbhakonam.

The Govt. agent has made a full report of the case & says that a sum of Rs 300 is required to institute a suit for recovering the possession of the land. As for the cost, he says that if the Matt succeeds a moiety of the annual produce might be set aside & refunding the expenses of the litigation until the whole amount is recouped

Submitted for orders

Dt 11/6/07

It is perhaps desirable to obtain the views of the Govt. Advocate in the matter.

GPB—2,000—18-2-05

Muz. 8A]

Muzrai Secretariat. | File No. of 190

No. 882.

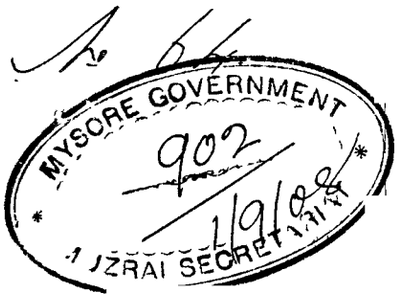
Forwarded to the Government Advocate for favour of opinion

By order,

Bangalore
27th Aug. 1908.

C. Balasundaram
Asst. Secy.
Revenue Dept.

No. 66



Before framing an opinion as to the advisability of entering into the proposed litigation, it is necessary to peruse the trust deed dated 13th Dec. 1893, executed by Bhagirathi Ammal. The Govt. Agent may be asked to obtain & forward a copy of the same.

A. Narayana Rao
31. 8. 08. Govt advocate.

Asst Secy
Revenue
Govt. Advocate
for orders
31/8/08

GPB—3,000—22-6-06

File No. of 190 | Muzrai Secretariat.

Muz. 8A]

Muzrai Secretariat. | File No. of 190

Note Continued :—

As desired by the Government Advocate, the Government Agent was asked to obtain and submit the Trust deed executed by Bhagirathiammal He has submitted a copy of it dated 13th December 1893 in Tamil with a translation thereof in Kanarese.

No. 298 9-12-08

Forwarded to the Govt. Advocate as called for herein.

Bangalore 9-12-1908

Muzrai Superintt

No. 171 15-12-08.

Regd. 698 19-12-08

The deed of trust executed by Bhagirthamma, dated - 13th December 1893, recites that she purchased an - inam land in the name of Anjaneyaswamy in the Vyasa-raya Mutt at Kumbakonam for the purpose of meeting the expences of worship &c., that she would during

GPB—3,000—22-6-06

during her life time manage the said property and - get the puja &c done by one Rangachar; and that - - after her death, certain persons named therein should be the trustees to manage the property. There are certain passages in the said deed which declare that the said Rangachary and his descendants shall lease out the land, realise the produce, retain a portion thereof as wages for worship, and use the rest for - defraying the cost of the annual Utsavams &c, under the supervision of the said trustees. The said - - Rangachary who was living in a portion of the Mutt - as a tenant under the then Vyasarayaswamy seems to - have performed the puja in the temple from 1390 to - 1895. About this time, for some reason not quite - patent, the Swamy interdicted Rangachary from entering the temple, and ultimately succeeded in ejecting him from the mutt under a decree of the Civil Court in or about 1895. But Rangachary seems to have - - continued to be in possession of the land though he

M · 8 A]

Muzrai Secretariat	File No. of 190

he had ceased to be the pujary, and to have retai -
ed the produce to himself.

As Bhagirthamma is the sole trustee during --
her life time, she is the only person entitled to
sue for the recovery of the land from Rangachary.
But she is reported to be unable to bear the - - -
expences of litigation and to be too old to be the
Manager. In these circumstances, it is open to the
persons interested in the temple to institute a - -
suit for the removal of the incompetent trustee and
to frame a scheme of management suited to the alter-
ed circumstances, namely the refusal of the owner -
of the temple (namely the Swamy) to permit Rangachary
to be the pujari. --

It seems to me that it is not advisable to - -
undertake litigation on behalf of the Swamy in - -
respect of property situated out side Mysore. He
may be permitted to make any arrangement he pleases
regarding the same.

15. 12. 08. S. Narayanaiah
Govt Atr

Subtd for order 15/12/08.

File No.	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

C

30/10/06

To

L.Anantasamy Rao Esq,.B.A.,
Secretary to the Govt.of H.H.
The maharajah of Mysore.
Muzrai Department.

Sir,

I beg to bring to your kind notice certain irregularities in connection with a Hanuman Temple built adjacent to the Vyasarayamathada thorai at Kumbakonam.

The temple in question was founded by one Bagirthammal daughterinlaw of the late Mr.Vyasa Rao of Kumbakonam some 7 or 8 years back.The ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆ ceremony was performed at a cost of ₹1000 and wet land worth ₹2000 has been dedicated to the temple for the maintenance of the Archak &c.She appointed one Rangachariar of the Uttarajamatt as Pujari and the land referred to has been conveyed to him with the promise that he and his heirs will be bound to go on with the work of Puja.The land on which the God stands belongs to the Vyasarayamatt and the Vyasarayamattadikari objected to the said Rangachari performing Puja as he belongs to the Uttarajamatt.There was some litigation carried on as regards the ownership as the land on which it is built belongs to the Vyasarayamatt and it was decided and rightly too that the temple and all rights over it belong to the Vyasa-

raya-

Vyasarayamatt.For the last 6 years the puja for the said God is being done at Bagirtharma's expense who is now paying ₹3 to an Achar for the work.A suit was filed by the said Bagirt-hammal's brotherinlaw for the ownership of the land and it was decided that the land in question is a dedication to the God, the rights over which rest in the Vyasarayamatt and as such any litigation in the matter must be instituted by the said Matt.

The puja for the God is under the present circumstances not likely to continue as after the death of Bagirthamma nobody will come forward to pay the Pujari.

I therefore beg that you will kindly order the necessary steps to be taken for the restoration of the said land to the temple so as to perpetuate the charity.If that is not feasible if the said Rangachari is allowed entrance into the temple precincts the work of puja will run smoothly.But he must be made to enter into an agreement with the Vyasarayamatt Authorities that the land in question belongs to the temple and that he and his heirs will be bound to perform puja so long as they continue to hold and enjoy the said land.The connected papers are with Bagirthammal residing at Vyasaraya-Agrahaaram Kumbakonam.For this act of kindness and charity I shall feel ever grateful.

I beg to remain
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant
C.S.Krishna Murti
Deputy Clerk.
of the above.

Bangalore
30th Oct 06.

No. 2388 5/6-11-06
Encl

Petition no 2184 dated the 30th
October 1906 from Mr. C. S. Krishna Murthi
Dy Clerk, Office of the Director of Stores Regulations
Bangalore

Forwarded to the Govt-

Request for enquiry and return-

Dbl-

Secretary
Mysore Dept-

2/11/06

Office of the Mysore Government Agent
for Sri Vyasaraya Swami Matt, Dated Camp Kumbakonam,
25th May 1907

5336 B / 2-5 No. 74

To

The Secretary to the Government
of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore
in the Mugrai Department
Bangalore.

Sir,

Report submitted by M. Raghavendra Rao,
Mysore Government Agent, for Sri Vyasaraya Swami Matt.

Re. Recovery of possession by Sri Vyasaraya Swami Matt of 3 9/121 acres of wet Servamanyam land in Rendom Kattalai village in Kumbhakonam Taluk purchased by Bhagirathi Ammaul daughter in law of the late Rao Vyasa Rao of Kumbhakonam from one Mattam Swamiacharial for Rs. 1702 on 30th May 1889 (Public copy of sale deed is herewith submitted) and Endowed and dedicated to Sri Anjeneya Swami temple built in a Muntapam belonging to the Sri Vyasaraya Swami Matt on the banks of the river Kaveri in Raghoji Punditha Agraharam in the town of Kumbhakonam.

Reference. Petition Registered No. 2184 dated the 30th October 1906 (herewith re-submitted) presented to the Mugrai Secretariat by Mr. C. S. Krishna Murti Deputy Clerk in the Office of the Inspector General of Registration in

on behalf of Bhagirathi Ammaul forwarded Enquiry and report under order No 2388 dated 6th November 1906.

Begs respectfully to report as follows:-

In the year 1886 a portion of the Muntapam above mentioned was converted into a temple and Sri Anjeneya Swami prathishta was made therein. One Rungachariar a desciple of Sri Vattaradhi Matt was nominated to conduct the Puja of the deity in the newly established temple. Subsequently the above mentioned wet land was purchased by Bhagirathi Ammaul in the name of the Sri Anjaneya Swami and endowed to the temple for the perpetual maintenance of worship therein.

2 It would appear that Rungachariar introduced into the temple the Sampradayam of the Sri Vattaradhi Matt and Bhagirathi Ammaul began to assert her proprietary right and title to the temple to the exclusion of the Sri Vyasaraya Swami Matt authorities on the ground that the temple was built at her own cost as also Kumbhabhishekam and prathishta expenses were met exclusively by herself, that she nominated an Archik to conduct the daily worship of the deity and finally made a grant of land to maintain the worship uninterruptedly.

3. A dispute then arose between the Matt authorities on the one hand and Rungachariar and Bhagirathi Ammaul on the other and O.S. No 347/1895 was filed by Matt authorities in the District Munsif's Court at Conjeeveram against Rungachariar, to establish

the right and title of the Matt to the temple and to obtain possession of the premises.

H The judgment in the Case, of which an attested printed copy is herewith submitted for favor of perusal, decides that the temple was built by the Matt Agent in the Mantapam belonging to the Sri Vyasaraya Swami Matt, the Kumbhabhishekam, the consicration of the temple & the prathishta of the deity therein were also done by the Matt Agent with public subscriptions raised also by the Matt Agent by far the largest portion of the same coming from Bhagirathi Ammaul. In consequence of the liberality shewn and interest taken by Bhagirathi Ammaul in the temple and subsequent grant made by her of extensive landed property to the deity for keeping up the continuity of worship consideration was shewn to her by the Matt Agent by nominating her man Ranga-chariar as Archik of the temple. Ranga chariar, on his part executed a rent deed to the Matt authorities under which he was permitted to live in the Mantapam premises as the tenant of the Matt on the understanding that he should pay a rent of Rs 2 a month apprpriating for himself the rent payable by him to the Matt towards the maintenance of worship in the temple. According to the above decision the Court decreed the restoration of the temple to the Matt and also effected the ejectment of Rungachariar whose term of tenancy under the

Since then Rangacharier

to be the archik but continues to hold

the possession of the wet land presented to the

deity by Bhagirathe Ammaal. The worship in the

temple is now being conducted by one Raghaven-

drachar the things needed for the worship being

given by Bhagirathi ammaal from her own private

resources. The Mantapam premises together

with the temple and grounds is now in the joint

possession of Anandachar, Thulasi Ramachar

and Gunda Rao on a registered rent deed duly

executed by them to the Matt on 17th December 1897

for a period of 20 years on a rental of nominal

sum of half a Rupee per year but never paid to the

Matt. Ten years have now elapsed. The control of

of the Sri Anjaneya Swami and the possession

premises will continue to be in their possession

10 years more. These three persons conducted the

original suit No 347/1895 in the name of the Matt and

were instrumental in restoring the right and title

of the Matt to the Mantapam, which but for their

exertions would now have been the property of Renga-

charier in whose hands Bhagirathi Ammaal was

merely a tool. These three persons would have forthwith

a suit for the recovery of possession of the land

its illegal possessor Rangacharier, but the

having paid to them the cost of the above

litigation they seem to have taken no further steps in the matter.

5 Bhagiratha Ammaul while mainly contributing to the building and Establishment of the Sri Anjaneya Swami Temple executed a trust deed on 13 December 1893 in the name of the marginally noted gentlemen to whom he entrusted the management of the temple. There is nothing to shew that the trust imposed was actually accepted by the Trustees. Though this Trust Deed was filed as Exhibit III by the Defendants in the above suit it did neither support the case of Bhagiratha Ammaul nor of Rangachariar. The land dedicated by Bhagiratha Ammaul to the deity some how or other fell into the hands of Rangachariar then Archik of the temple. Seeing that Rangachariar in consequence of his evictment under Decree in O.S. No 347/1895 is disabled from worship the deity Bhagiratha Ammal executed another Trust Deed dated 15 February 1898 in the names of Raghupathi Ayer, Ramaswami Sastrial, and Madhwa Ayer. The first two persons brought a suit in the Court of the District Munsif of Velangimon O.S. No 97/1901 to recover possession from Rangachariar and the tenants of the land presented by Bhagiratha to the Anjeneya Swami (Vide public copy of printed

1 Raghupathi Ayer
2 Madhwa Ayer
3 Thammachariar
4 Kuncha Subba Ayer
5 Venkata Subbaiyya

herewith submitted). The Suit was dismissed on the ground that the second Trust Deed, on the authority of which they brought the suit, is not valid. and that the intended transfer, by Raghupathi Rayer - one of the Plaintiffs, of the suit land to another Anjaneya Swami in which he is interested is improper. -

6. In the result the above litigations drained away a considerable sum of money from the coffers of Bhagirathi ammaul which she would have very willingly spent in the Service of the Sri Anjaneya Swami, deprived her of the management of the temple and above all the land presented by her to the deity was usurped by Sri-archik Ranga charier.

6 Bhagirathi Ammaul says that she has no funds to help the Matt to conduct further litigation for the recovery of the usurped land from Ranga charier. Even now she has been defraying the expenses of the daily worship of the Sri Anjaneya Swami from her own limited jeevanamsa funds. She is growing very old and is anxious to see the land dedicated by her to the Sri Anjeneya Swami recovered from Ranga charier and restored to the Matt so that the proceeds there of may be used for conducting the worship in the temple as she fears that the worship will discontinue after her life time.

The Government Agent Consulted with Mr. Krishnaswami Iyengar B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil -

at Kumbakonam who conducted the former litigations in this matter. He is of opinion that the land may be recovered from Rungachariar and others who may be in possession of the same, and the Matt is the only Competent party to sue for the recovery into possession and appropriate its produce for the worship of the Deity which is in their possession and thus fulfil the object for which the gift was made by Bhairatha annual.

The Cost for filing the suit will approximately amount to Rs 300 as detailed below:—

Plaint Stamps	Rs	135 : 0 : 0
Process to defendants	"	3 : 0 : 0
Vakalat	"	0 : 8 : 0
Va Kil's fee	"	105 : 0 : 0
Sundry Expenses & incidental charges	"	66 : 8 : 0
Total Rupees		300 : 0 : 0

Should the Matt succeed in recovering the land a moiety of its annual produce may be set aside for refunding the Expenses of the proposed litigation till the full amount is recouped.

8. Anandachar, Thulsee Ramachar and Gundu Rao referred to in para 4 as having greatly assisted the Matt in the previous litigations are willing to assist also in the proposed litigation.

9. The enclosed public Copies of the two judgments and Sale Deed may be returned to the Government Agent when done with.

M. Rajamundrachar

Mysore Government Agent for Sri V. S. M.

(20 రూపాయల స్టాంపు కాగితం)

1889 సంవత్సరం మొదలు 1935 సంవత్సరం వరకు అమలులో ఉన్నది

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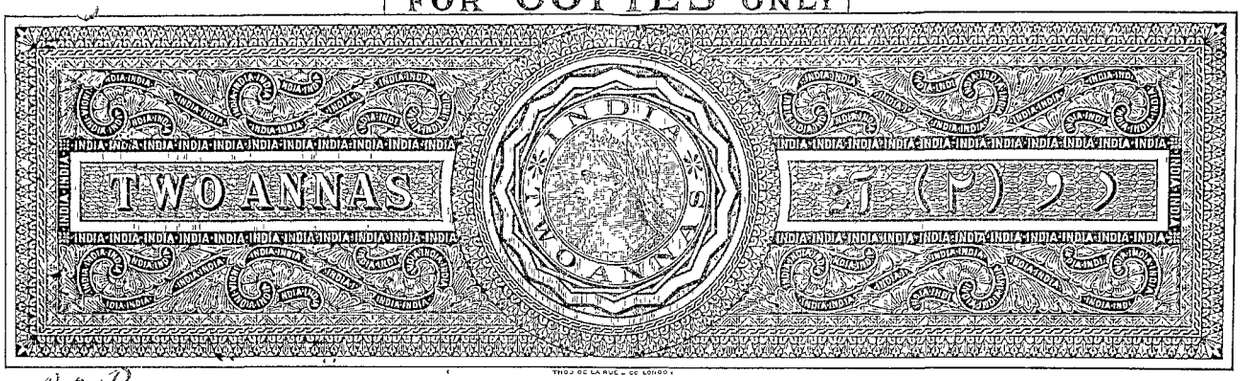
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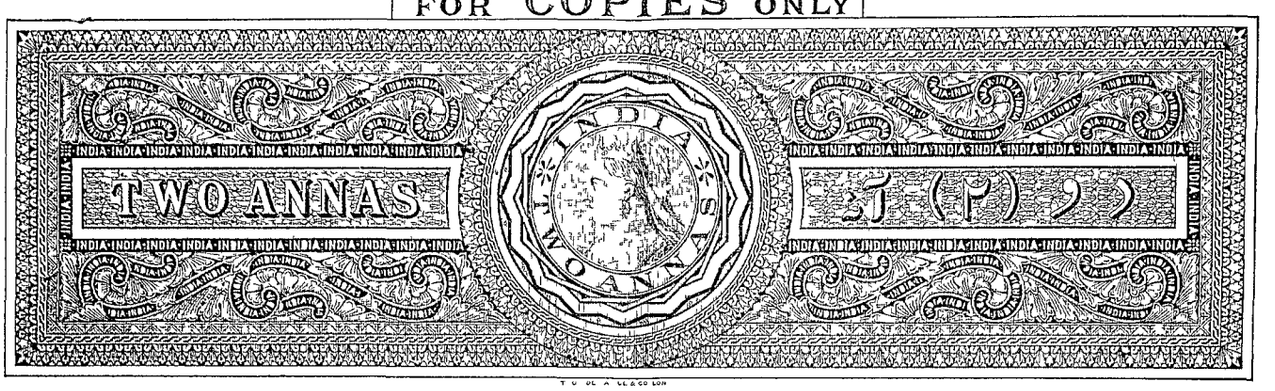

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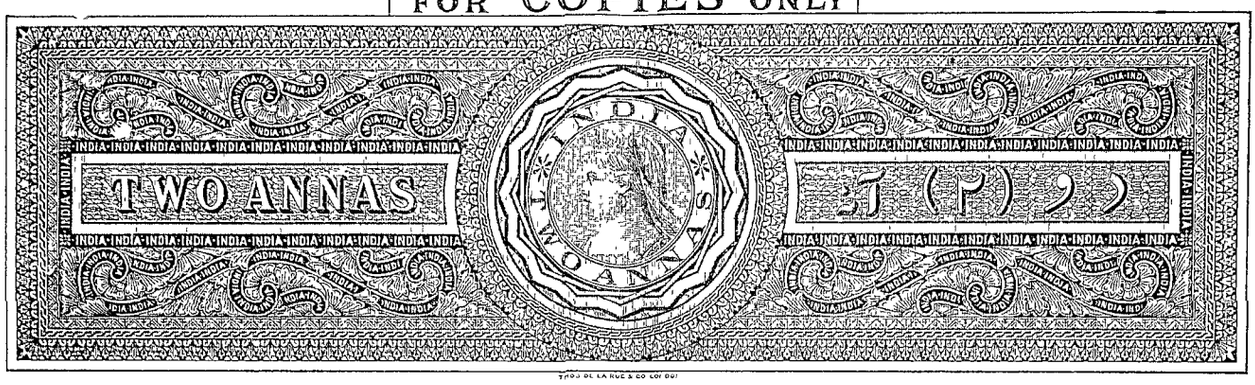

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(Signed) C. Krishnasami Ayyangar

(Signed) C. Krishnasami Ayyangar

(Signed) C. Krishnasami Ayyangar

(True copy)

Last sheet

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10 April

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4 = 700 words

(20 ಮಾರ್ಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತವಾದದ್ದು)

1889 ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ಮೇ ತಿಂಗಳ ೨೦ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನಂದು ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ ೪ ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಸಿಂಹಾಸನಾರೂಢರಾಗಿ ಸಭೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಆಗ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದ್ದವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಎದ್ದು ನಿಂತು ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರಿಗೆ ಗೌರವ ಸೂಚಕವಾಗಿ ಮೂರು ಸಲ ಜಯಘೋಷ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಸಿಂಹಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡರು. ಆಗ ಸಭೆಯವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡರು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಸಿಂಹಾಸನದಿಂದ ಕೆಳಗಿಳಿದು ಬಂದು ಸಭೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಆಗ ಸಭೆಯ

ಸಿಂಧನೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಂ/ಅ/ಪಂ/ಕಾಮ/2020-21/ದಿನಾಂಕ: 22.10.2020

ಸಿಂಧನೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳ ಪಿಡಿಓ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳಿಗೆ

ಸಿಂಧನೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 2020-21ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಪಾಲಿಸಲು ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ.

1) ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಸಿಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆನರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಕೆನರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆಕ್ಸಿಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಕೆಲವು ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರು ಇತರೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ವಿಳಂಬವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಸಿಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆನರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.

2) ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಸಿಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆನರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಕೆನರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆಕ್ಸಿಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಕೆಲವು ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರು ಇತರೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ವಿಳಂಬವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಸಿಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆನರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು

ಸಿಂಧನೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಂ/ಅ/ಪಂ/ಕಾಮ/2020-21/ದಿನಾಂಕ: 22.10.2020

ಸಿಂಧನೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳ ಪಿಡಿಓ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳಿಗೆ

ಸಿಂಧನೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 2020-21ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಪಾಲಿಸಲು ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ.

1) ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಸಿಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆನರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಕೆನರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆಕ್ಸಿಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಕೆಲವು ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರು ಇತರೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ವಿಳಂಬವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಸಿಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆನರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.

2) ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಸಿಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆನರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಕೆನರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆಕ್ಸಿಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಕೆಲವು ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರು ಇತರೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ವಿಳಂಬವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಸಿಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆನರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು

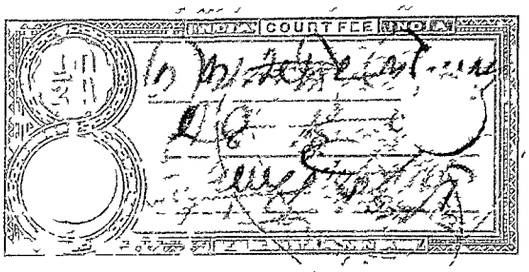
Translation

L. Raghavendrarao

25/5/07

Agricultural Agent

for Sri Vijayaraja Swami



IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF AT KUMBACONAM.

TUESDAY, THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF JUNE,
ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND NINETY SEVEN.

PRESENT:—

M R. Ry. **K. KRISHNAMACHARYAR** AVERGAL, B. A., B L., *District Munsif.*

Original Suit No. 347 of 1895.

Srividhya Samoodhra Theertha Swamiyar Avergal.
Sundrarayacharriar Mukhtar Agent. .. } *Plaintiff.*

VERSUS

1. Rangacharriar. ... ... } *Defendants*
2 Baghirathi Ammal. .. ..

This suit coming on for hearing, the court delivered the following

JUDGMENT:—

This is a suit to eject the 1st defendant from the plaint premises and for recovery of possession thereof with future profits. The plaint premises was formerly a mere Mantapam belonging to the Vyasaroyer Muttam, but there are now a temple of the deity of Anjaneya and other buildings erected in a portion of it.

2. The plaintiff is the present Head of the Vyasaroyer Mutt and his case is that the plaint Mandapam with the Anjaneya temple and other buildings therein belong to the Mutt of which he is the Head, *i e*, the Vyasaroyer Mutt. and that the 1st defendant came to occupy the same in 1886 as a tenant of the aforesaid Mutt under a rent deed executed by him to the then Swami (Head) of the Mutt for a term of two years The term of the tenancy has long expired and it is alleged that in spite of a written notice sent by the plaintiff to the 1st defendant in March 1895, the 1st defendant has refused to quit and deliver up possession of the plaint premises to the plaintiff. The 2nd defendant has been made a party, on the ground that she has been setting up some title to the property in suit, and the plaintiff charges that the right, if any, the 2nd defendant may claim, is not valid and binding as against him

3. The 1st defendant denies the plaintiff's claim and contends that the rent deed alleged in the plaint is a fraudulent and invalid transaction. He further contends that the plaint property has been undervalued, that this Court has no jurisdiction to entertain the suit, the property being worth more than 2500 Rs, that the plaintiff's Mutt has no right to the property in dispute, that the Mandapam in question with the Anjanaya Swami temple and other buildings therein belong to the 2nd defendant, that the 2nd defendant built the said Anjaneyar temple and appointed the 1st defendant to the performance of puja therein about 15 years before the date of the 1st defendant's written statement and allowed him to live in the Mandapam premises, that he has been since living in the Mandapam under the 2nd defendant, and that the plaintiff's claim, if any, is barred by limitation. As for the plaint rental agreement, the 1st defendant alleges that it was fraudulently obtained from him by the then agent of the plaintiff's Mutt during the pendency of Original Suit No. 157 of 1886 on the file of this Court, a suit brought against the plaintiff's Mutt and others in respect of the plaint Mandapam and was so obtained in the absence of the 2nd defendant from town, under threat of the said agent's getting the 2nd defendant to expel the 1st defendant from the premises in default of

the latter's executing the re. ed in question, that he was not put into possession under that rent deed and that the said deed was never acted upon.

4. The 2nd defendant also disputes the plaint valuation of the property in dispute and this Court's jurisdiction to entertain this suit, and pleads Limitation like the 1st defendant. She states that about 15 years before the date of her written statement, when she wanted to build a Hanumar temple on her own land opposite to her house, the then agent of the plaintiff's Mutt Narasimmamurti Achari who was a great friend and dependant of her family, asked her to build her temple in the plaint Mandapam and got her permission to do so from the then Swami (Head) of the plaintiff's Mutt, that, thereupon, she built the temple in question and the other buildings in the plaint Mandapam, and that she has, since, been looking after the said temple by appointing the 1st defendant to do puja therein and by latterly endowing the said temple with lands for the maintenance of puja and other things therein, that the rent deed alleged in the plaint is a fraudulent transaction brought about by collusion between the 1st defendant and the Mutt agent, and is invalid and not binding on her (2nd defendant), that the plaintiff has no right to the temple or other buildings attached to it in the plaint Mandapam, and that in case the plaintiff is held entitled to recover possession of the plaint Mandapam from her, he is liable to pay her the value of the temple and other buildings erected by her therein, inasmuch as the plaintiff and the previous Swamies of the plaint Mutt have acquiesced in her management and enjoyment of the temple and its attached buildings.

5. The question of the valuation of the plaint property was first determined and the plaintiff paid the additional stamp payable by him on the value fixed by the court, viz, Rs. 2000.

6. The following issues were then framed:—

(1). Is the plaint rental agreement binding on the 2nd defendant?

(2). Was the 1st defendant let into possession of the plaint Mandapam and the temple therein under the rent deed in question and is the 1st defendant therefore estopped from denying plaintiff's title?

(3). Is the plaintiff's claim barred by Limitation?

(4). Was the Anjaneyar temple situate in the Mandapam built by the 2nd defendant in the circumstances alleged by her in the written statement and is the plaintiff not, therefore, entitled to eject her from the Mandapam or the temple?

(5). Is the 2nd defendant entitled to recover from the plaintiff the value of the temple, in case the plaintiff is found entitled to eject her from the plaint premises? What is the value of the same?

(6). Is the plaintiff estopped from suing to eject the 2nd defendant from the plaint premises?

(7). What relief is plaintiff entitled to?

The following additional issue was subsequently framed on the application of the 2nd defendant.

(8). Whether the 2nd defendant has the right of management or any other right over the temple on the ground it was built by her with the permission of the plaintiff's predecessor in office?

7. *Issues 2 to 4*:—These three issues are so closely connected with one another that I shall consider them all together. The case of the plaintiff is that the Anjaneyar temple built in the plaint Mandapam was built by the agent of the plaintiff's Mutt, known as the Vyaseroyer Muttam, with subscriptions collected from the public

at large, on behalf of the above Mutt, and that after it was so built and the kumbhabhishekam, (*i. e.*) ceremonies connected with the consecration of the temple and the establishing of the deity therein, performed, the 1st defendant was allowed by the Mutt agent to live in the plaint Mandapam premises as the tenant of the Mutt on the understanding that he was to pay a rent of Rs. 2 a month, and pay the same towards the expenses of the maintainance of worship in the above temple (See Exhibit E, the rent deed executed by the 1st defendant) and that the 1st defendant was himself allowed to do the puja in the temple appropriating for himself the rent payable by him to the Mutt. The completion of the above temple, the performance of the kumbhabhishekam and the letting of the premises to the 1st defendant, were all of them, according to the plaintiff, in June 1886. The case of the defendants, on the contrary, is that the erection of the temple, the performance of the kumbhabhishekam and the coming in of the 1st defendant to live in the plaint premises, all took place 2 or 3 years before the mahamaham festival of 1885, and that it was the 2nd defendant who built the temple and had the kumbhabhishekam performed at her own individual expense, that she did so on her getting permission to build the said temple in the plaint Mandapam from the then Head of the plaintiff's Mutt, and that it was the 2nd defendant who appointed the 1st defendant to do puja in the temple and put him in possession of the plaint premises and allowed him to live there. As regards the plaint rent deed their story is that it was obtained fraudulently and under coercion from the 1st defendant some years after he began to live in the premises, and was so obtained by Narasimmamurti Achari, the then agent of the Mutt with the object of creating evidence of title in respect of the plaint Mandapam in favor of the plaint Mutt, in connexion with a suit which was then pending in this court against the swami of the said Mutt and others, in regard to the title to the above Mandapam premises.

8. I have carefully considered the evidence on both sides and cannot help coming to the conclusion that the plaintiff's case above is true in the main, and that there has been a good deal of hard swearing on the part of the defence witnesses 2 to 11. That the temple in question and the other additions to the Mandapam were all built, and the Kumbhabhishekam performed, and that the 1st defendant came to live in the Mandapam premises only at the time alleged for the plaintiff, there can be no reasonable doubt. Exhibits J & C & D, the genuinenesss of which, and the enjoyment of the plaint Mandapam under which, are satisfactorily proved by the plaintiff's first and sixth witnesses respectively, show that the temple in question did not begin to exist until at least the end of 1884. The plaintiff's third witness, Sarangapani Row, a retired Police Station House Officer, whom I can see no reason to distrust, swears that during the "Mahamaham" festival of 1885, there was a Police Station located in the aforesaid Mandapam, under his charge and there was no temple in it at that period. The location of the Police Station there during the said festival of 1885, is admitted by the defendants' own witnesses 4 to 6 though the last two of them tried to improve upon the evidence of the first by stating that the station was located not exactly in the Mandapam itself, but in a building just opposite to it, on the other side of the road. There is much stronger corroboration than the above coming from the evidence of the defendants' 3rd witness Narayanaswamy Row, the brother of the defence 4th witness and one of the owners of the house next south of the plaint Mandapam and the writer of the letter, Exhibit M. There was a doorway in the southern wall of the plaint Mandapam leading from the witness house to the river, and that doorway was closed by the witness 4 or 5 days according to himself, after the performance of the Kumbhabhishekam of the temple, and Exhibit M is the letter reporting to the then Head

of the plaintiff's Mutt the fact of his so closing the doorway and the receipt of Rs. 2 from the Mutt for the cost thereof, and applying for payment of 8 annas more towards the said cost. This letter is dated 11—6—1886, and taken in conjunction with Exhibit N, a letter written by the 4th witness Krishna Row, shows that the door way in question was closed between the dates of the above two letters, namely 4th June 1886 and 11th June 1886. This circumstance considered with the statement of the 3rd witness that the blocking up of the passage in question took place 4 or 5 days after the Kumbhabhishekam, fixes the date of the Kumbhabhishekam only at about the time alleged by the plaintiff, *viz*, 9th June 1886, as shown by the recital in Exhibit A which is proved by the plaintiff who was examined on commission as the first witness for the defence. In the face of the above facts, I cannot but come to the conclusion that the defence witnesses 2 to 4 have all sworn falsely in regard to the time of the completion of the building of the temple and the performance of the Kumbhabhishakam, not to say anything of the prevarications, volunteering of answers, in their anxiety to support the defendants, of most of the above witnesses while they were under examination, and also of the many improbabilities in the evidence of some of them. In fact the defendants' Vakil himself saw these and gave up, at the argument, his contention about the temple being built more than 12 years before suit and consequently, the contention in regard to Limitation. Once this is granted, it follows that the date of the 1st defendant's coming to live in the Mandapam premises is only that alleged by the plaintiff and not that alleged by the defendants and this in its turn shows the extreme improbability of the defence story as to the circumstances under which the plaint rent deed Exhibit E is said to have been executed by the 1st defendant.

9. Now the actual evidence in regard to the rent deed in question and the fact of the 1st defendant's being or not being let into possession of the plaint premises under it consists of that of the plaintiff's witnesses 2, 4 and 10 on the one hand and of that of defendants' witnesses 2, 3, 1, 5, 6. 9, 10 and 11 on the other. Of the plaintiff's witnesses above mentioned, 2 and 4 are two of the attestors and they swear that the 1st defendant executed the rent deed 2 or 3 days after the Kumbhabhishakam, and began to occupy the premises and do puja under it in the temple. The plaintiff's 10th witness is the purohit of the plaintiff's Mutt and he swears to having officiated as priests at the performance of the Kumbhabhishakam, to the puja of the temple being first offered to him by the agent of the Mutt, *viz*, Narasimhamurti Achari, immediately after the Kumbhabhishakam, and on his refusal of the offer, to the 1st defendant being appointed by the said agent to do the said puja, and to the 1st defendant's subsequently telling the witness that he executed a deed and was doing puja according to its terms. Of the defence witnesses, the 2nd witness is the 1st defendant, the 3rd and 4th witnesses, the writer and one of the attestors respectively of the rent deed, whose evidence is shown to be false by Exhibits M and N, letters written by themselves, not to say anything of other things, the 10th witness, a person who came and had the audacity to swear to all the alleged details in connexion with the rent deed, according to the story of the defence, alleging himself to be an attestor of the said deed, but was compelled, immediately after, to eat his own words and admit, that he did not attest the said rent deed, Exhibit E, after all, and had therefore to shift his ground by falling back upon another imaginary deed, which had no existence in reality, the 11th witness, the 2nd defendant, and witnesses 5, 6 and 9, persons who had nothing to do with the rent deed and who depose like the other witnesses that the Kumbhabhishekam was performed and that the 1st defendant came to occupy the plaint premises

under the appointment made by the 2nd defendant some years before the date of Exhibit E, i. e, some years before the temple was actually built and the Kumbhabhishekam performed. I might refer to various circumstances in their evidence to show the falsity of the evidence of all the above defence witnesses in regard to the point under consideration, but I think it is not necessary to go into them here in detail. It is sufficient to observe that these witnesses can lay no claim to their being believed, inasmuch as it has been shown that they have not hesitated to purjure themselves in regard to the important point of the time at which the temple was built and the Kumbhabhishekam performed. I therefore find that there was no fraud or coercion or any kind of undue influence in the matter of the execution of the 1st defendant's rent deed, and that on the contrary, the deed was a perfectly *bona fide* transaction and that the 1st defendant came into the possession of the plaint premises only under that deed. Before leaving this point, I must, however, refer to one document upon which the defendants lay great stress and that is Exhibit I, a letter written by the plaintiff to the 2nd defendant. In the first place, the statements in it can, in no way, operate now as any admissions on the part of the plaintiff because the said documents are none of them such as relate to any facts within the knowledge of the plaintiff, and secondly the present deposition of the plaintiff taken along with the evidence of the plaintiff's 7th witness, and Exhibit K, the money order coupon showing the remittance of a sum of Rs. 20 by the 1st defendant to one Thammachari, sufficiently explains how that letter Exhibit I, came into existence.

10. Next in regard to the question as to who built the temple, i. e, whether the 2nd defendant built it as her own temple or whether it was built by the agent of the plaintiff's Mutt, on behalf of the Mutt with the aid of public subscriptions. On this point also, I must say, I do not believe the defendants' case. It is alleged for them that permission was given to the 2nd defendant by the then Swami of the Mutt for her building a temple of her own in the premises of the Mutt, that that permission was communicated to her by means of a "Niroopam" (letter of permission) addressed to the 2nd defendant herself, but sent to her by the Swami through agent Narasimhamurti Achari. This niroopam, which if it ever existed, was a most important document in the interests of the 2nd defendant and ought to have been carefully preserved by her, is not forthcoming, and the 2nd defendant's explanation is that, out of the confidence she had in the mutt agent Narasimhamurti Achari, she allowed it to be in his possession alone. This is a story I am unable to believe. As for the evidence of the defence witnesses, who swear to having seen and heard the so called "niroopam" read out, and to the 2nd defendant's having built the temple upon such permission, I have already said enough, to show that it is not worthy of any credence. There is evidence on the plaintiff's side to show that the temple was built with public subscriptions by the Mutt agent on behalf of the Mutt, and I believe it in the main. Otherwise the existence of Exhibit E, the *bona fide* character of which has been proved cannot be easily explained. The truth seems to be that the temple was built only with subscriptions raised by the Mutt, though there is no doubt that by far the largest portion of the money required for the purpose came only from the coffers of the 2nd defendant, and that the money collected from other quarters was very small. The fact that the 2nd defendant paid the major portion of the money required for the erection of the temple, but which I have no doubt, she paid only by way of a public subscription accounts for more than the ordinary interest she has taken in the temple, for the appointment of the 1st defendant, a creature of hers, to the puja of the temple by the Mutt agent, and for her subsequent endowment of considerable lands to the temple. Now there has been

some friction between the 1st defendant and the Mutt authorities and the latter want to turn out the former from the plaint premises and the pujaiship of the temple, and the 2nd defendant has taken it into her head to back up her dependant by all means. On a consideration of all the facts, I find issues 2, 3 and 4 all for the plaintiff.

11. *First issue*:—The necessity to decide this issue does not now arise, because it has been found that the 2nd defendant did not build the plaint temple or the buildings attached to it in the plaint Mandapam and that she has no right to any portion of the plaint Mandapam. If however, a finding were required, I would say that the plaint rent deed is not binding on the 2nd defendant, because she was not directly or even indirectly a party to it.

12. *Fifth issue*:—On my finding on the fourth issue, I must find the first part of this issue only in the negative, and this makes it unnecessary to decide the second part of the said issue. However, to avoid a remand in case my above findings should be held wrong, I shall record my finding on this point also. In the written statement of the defendants the cost of the building of the temple and the erections attached thereto is estimated at Rs. 1500, but in her evidence the 2nd defendant states that it cost only about Rs. 350 to erect the said buildings. In a former suit in connexion with the plaint Mandapam, I mean Original Suit No. 157 of 1886 on the file of this Court, a commissioner was appointed for the purpose of valuing the Mandapam and the buildings therein, and his report which is admissible in this case as relevant evidence under Section 35 of the Evidence Act, has been filed and marked in this case for the plaintiff as Exhibit H, and shows that the value of the temple proper is only Rs. 150. No doubt it does not give the value separately of the other erections that were built nearly along with the temple in the Mandapam and making provision for the cost thereof, I am of opinion that the cost of the temple and other buildings erected along with it may be fairly fixed at Rs. 350, the amount mentioned by the 2nd defendant.

13. *Sixth issue*:—This issue again depends upon the determination of the question as to who built the temple in the plaint premises and under what circumstances. If the 2nd defendant had built it and with the permission or at least, the acquiescence of the then swami of the plaintiff Mutt, or his duly authorised agent, the question of estoppel might be fairly raised, but as I have found that the 2nd defendant did not build the temple, I must and do accordingly find this issue in the negative and against the 2nd defendant.

14. *Eighth issue*:—I find this issue also against the 2nd defendant for the reason that 2nd defendant did not build the temple.

15. *Seventh issue*:—The result of the above findings is that the plaintiff is entitled to a decree as prayed for. He is entitled to mesne profits for the premises from the date of plaint, because the 1st defendant's tenancy under the plaint rent deed was terminated before the date of the suit as alleged in the plaint, and this latter fact is not denied by the 1st defendant in his written statement. The 1st defendant, therefore, cannot claim to act according to the provisions of the rent deed in regard to the rent payable for the premises.

16. I therefore give a decree for the plaintiff for possession of the plaint premises as prayed for against both the defendants, such possession being deliverable within three months from this date. I further decree that the 1st defendant do pay plaintiff future mesne profits from date of plaint to date of delivery or the expiry of

three years from date of decree, whichever event occurs first, at the rate of Rs. 2 *per mensem*. Defendants will pay the costs of the plaintiff and bear their own.

(Signed). **K. Krishnamacharyar.**
District Munsif.

Documents filed by plaintiff:—

A.	20— 6—1886.	Order sent by one of plaintiff's predecessor in office to Narasimhamurti Acharriar.
B.	May-June 1888.	Receipt granted by a predecessor of the plaintiff in office to Do
C.	24— 1—1883.	Rent deed executed by the plaintiff's 1st witness Mammundi Thevan to Narasimhamurti Acharriar as the agent of the plaint mutt.
D.	25— 3—1884.	Do. executed by one Petharusami to Do.
E.	12— 6—1886.	Registered rent deed executed by 1st defendant to one of the plaintiff's predecessor in office.
F.	6— 8—1886.	Original written statement filed by Narasimhamurti Acharriar as the 1st defendant in Original Suit No. 157 of 1886 on this court's file.
F_1.	21—10—1886.	Do. filed by a predecessor of plaintiff in office as the 3rd defendant in the aforesaid Original Suit No. 157 of 1886
G.	————	Certified copy of Index in the aforesaid Original Suit No. 157 of 1886.
H.	17—11—1886.	Account of valuation prepared by the commissioner in the aforesaid Original Suit No. 157 of 1886 and the order therein.
J.	4—11—1880.	Registered rent deed executed by one Narasimha Acharriar to the aforesaid Narasimhamurti Acharriar as the agent of the plaint Mutt.
K.	————	Money Order coupon written by 1st defendant to one Thamma Acharriar.
L.	10— 4—1880.	Receipt granted by one Aiyyasami Kothan to the aforesaid Narasimhamurti Acharriar.
L_1.	8— 4—1880.	Do. granted by one Packeri Padayachi to Do.
M.	11— 6—1886.	Letter written by the defence 3rd witness Narayana Row to one of the plaintiff's predecessors in office.
N.	4— 6—1886.	Do. written by the defence 4th witness Krishna Row to Do.

Witnesses examined by plaintiff:—

1. Mamundi Thevan.
2. Setumadava Charriar.
3. Sarangapani Row.
4. Srinivasa Charriar.
5. Rangasami Aiyangar.
6. Gundu Row.
7. Madavaraya Acharriar.
8. Rangacharriar.
9. Narasier.
10. Vasudevacharriar.
11. Sanjeeva Row.

and 12 Setuvacharriar.

Documents filed for defence:—

I. June 1894. Order sent by plaintiff to 2nd defendant.

II. 22—12—1886. Registration copy of the sale deed executed by Bhakthavatchalacharriar to one Setumadavacharriar.

III. 13—12—1893. Registered deed of Trust executed by the 2nd defendant in respect of the plaint temple.

IV. 30— 5—1889. Registered sale deed executed by one Sami Acharriar in favor of 2nd defendant.

Witnesses examined for Defence.

1. Sri Vidyasamudra therthaswamiyar Avergal (Plaintiff).
2. Rangacharriar (1st defendant).
3. Narayana Row.
4. Kristna Row.
5. Raichoor Srinivasacharriar.
6. Sarangapani Acharriar.
7. Madava Acharriar.
8. Ramachandra Acharriar.
9. Anantacharriar.
10. Ramachandra Acharriar.
11. Bhagirathiyammall (2nd defendant).

(Signed). **K. Krishnamacharyar.**
District Munsif.

(Total No. of words 4544.)

(True Copy).

By order of the Court.

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17-8-97

Printed at the "Sri Vidya Press" Kumbakonam.

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Returned as per order on R.P. No. 309/98
By order
26/2/98 Sheristadar

DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT
KUMBAKONAM.

23-9-97 JUDGMENT

IN

Original Suit No. 347 of 1895

Dated 15th June 1897.

Srividhya Samoodhra Theertha Swamiyar Avergal. } *Plaintiff.*

VERSUS

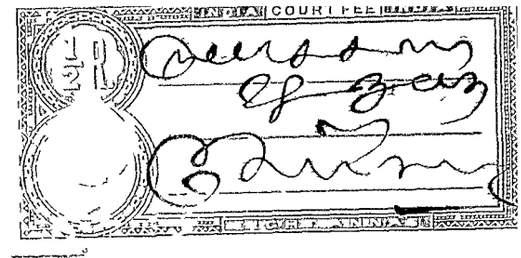
Rangacharriar and another. *Defendants.*

Application made. 2-7-97
Printing charges called for. 7-8-97
Do. deposited. 10-8-97
Printed copy ready. 18-8-97
Do delivered. 18-8-97
Printing charges collected Rs. 6—8—0

By order.

Examiner of copies.

28 AUG 97



IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF VALANGIMAN.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1901.

PRESENT:—K. KRISHNAMACHARIAR, *District Munsif.*

ORIGINAL SUIT No. 97 OF 1901.

1. Reghupathi Royar.	}	*Plaintiffs.*
2. Ramasamy Sastrial.		

VERSUS

1. Sabapathi Padayachi.	}	*Defendants.*
2. Govindasamy Padayachi.		
3. Gopala Padayachi.		
4. Rengachariar.		
5. Madhava Royar.		

This cause coming on for hearing, the Court delivered the following

JUDGMENT:—

This is a suit to recover from Defendants 1 to 4 the plaint mentioned lands with Rs. 213—6—0 past profits and subsequent profits from date of suit till possession.

2. Plaintiffs allege that a temple has been built in the Mantapam belonging to the Viyasa Row Mutt in the Rakoji Panditthar Agraharam at Kumbhakonam and has been dedicated to Sri Anjeneyaswami, that the plaint lands were purchased in the name of the said idol on 30th May 1889 by one Bagheerathi Ammal; that she executed a trust deed on 13th December 1893 reserving to herself the right of management during her life, that she appointed the 4th Defendant to do puja for the idol and also empowered him under the deed to realize the profits from the plaint lands; that in consequence of disputes between the 4th Defendant and the head of the Viyasa Row Mutt the former was evicted under the decree in O. S. No. 347 of 1895 of the Kumbhakonam Munsif's Court obtained by the latter for recovery of the Mantapam wherein the Anjeneyaswami temple is situate; that he (4th Defendant) was thereby disabled to do puja to the idol and he was consequently dismissed from the service towards the end of 1897 in the interests of the charity, one Ragavendra Row being appointed in his stead. Plaintiff further states that Bagheerathi Ammal becoming old and unable to attend to the charity and the trustees appointed by her under the deed of 1893 not having accepted the trust, she appointed the present Plaintiffs and the 5th Defendant as trustees under another deed dated 15th February 1898 revoking the former one. They add that the 1st Defendant the lessee of the plaint lands, the 2nd and 3rd Defendants his sons were giver written notice of the change of trustees, and they in collusion with the 4th Defendant are in wrongful possession of the plaint properties and the Defendants 1 to 4 do not surrender the lands though required so to do.

3. It is stated that Madhava Row has been made a party Defendant as he has not accepted the trust under the new trust deed.

4. The Defendants 1, 2 & 3, the lessees state they know nothing of the plaint mentioned trust deed and the sale deed or of the proceedings in O. S. 347 of 1895 of Kumbhakonam Munsif's Court. They state that they are in possession of the plaint lands under a lease-deed executed to the 4th Defendant in 1898 for a term of 5 years They plead discharge and add that the suit is not maintainable for want of sanction under section 539 C. P. C.

5. The 4th Defendant states that he has been doing the puja and conducting the charity ever since the installation of the idol (Anjeneyaswami) that in 1889 the plaint lands were purchased in the name of the idol and ever since have remained in his possession; that under the trust deed executed by Bagheerathi Ammal on 13th December 1893 he is made a hereditary pujai-maker and a trustee; that neither Bagheerathi Ammal nor any one else is entitled to revoke or modify the said trust deed. He knows nothing of the deed of 1898. He also adds that on account of the failure of crops he has received only 66 kalams from the lessees and deducting Rs. 19 for kist the rest has been utilized for charity. He further avers that Plaintiffs are not entitled to profits claimed and the same is excessive.

6. The 5th Defendant allowed the suit to proceed *ex parte*.

7. The following issues were framed in the case:—

i. Whether this action is not maintainable by reason of the provision of Section 539 C. P. C.

ii. Whether Bagheerathi Ammal's second trust deed in the plaint mentioned is true, valid and binding on the Defendants?

iii. Whether in any event the 4th Defendant is entitled to continue to do puja as pleaded by him?

iv. Whether the discharge pleaded by Defendants 1 to 3 is true and if so binding?

v. Whether this suit is bad for want of notice to quit as pleaded by the Defendants 1 to 3?

vi. What relief, if any, are the Plaintiffs entitled to and against which of the Defendants?

The following additional issue was framed:—

vii. Whether the present Plaintiffs are entitled to maintain this suit?

8. The plaint mentioned temple is situate within the premises known as Viyasarow Mutt. The authorities of the said Mutt had instituted O. S. No. 347 of 1895 on the file of the Kumbakonam Munsif, and obtained a decree (copy judgment Exhibit I) and in execution of the same, got possession of the temple from the present 4th Defendant and Bagheerathi Ammal. The appeal preferred by Bagheerathi Ammal against that decision was dismissed for default of prosecution. The findings per Exhibit I, therefore, are final; the Munsif has found therein that the temple was built out of public subscriptions by the agent of the Viyasa Row Mutt, Bagheerathi Ammal being one of the subscribers also and that the same belongs to the Viyasa Row Mutt. It is also found that Bagheerathi has no right to the management of the temple.

9. Bagheerathi Ammal purchased lands in the name of the god Anjaneya of the said temple long before the suit in ejectment (Exhibit E). It is argued that the mere fact of the purchase in the name of the idol does not vest the entire property in it but this in conjunction with Exhibit A, the first deed of trust can lead to no other conclusion. She has constituted herself trustee for life and after her death she has pointed out the manner in which the properties were to be managed and by whom. The trust thus is complete and is an out and out one. It is settled law that a trust for religious purposes if once lawfully and completly created is irrevocable; nor can it be denied that where property is dedicated absolutely to religious purposes the trustee has no beneficial interest in the same.

10. Exhibit B the later deed of trust comes in after date of Exhibit I. This evidently is due to the finding therein that Bagheerathi did not build the temple out of

her own funds entirely and that she is not entitled to the management thereof. The temple admittedly being situate within the Viyasa Row Mutt and the judgment aforesaid of the Kumbhakonam Munsif's Court having become final, a device had to be thought of for getting back the properties purchased for the temple. Bagheerathi's advisers had possibly hit upon the idea of getting her to execute another trust deed Exhibit B. I am of opinion Bagheerathi has no power to execute B. Her intention is more than amply evidenced by this second deed and the recitals therein regarding the disposition of the properties in case of disagreement between the Viyasa Row Mutt authorities and the trustees appointed as per B seem to leave no doubt as to the result. The 1st Plaintiff is evidently unwilling to admit there has been disagreement ever since date of Exhibit I. If the deed B is considered valid the result will be, according to its provisions the taking away of the properties from the plaint temple and the vesting of same in another Anjaneyaswami temple in which Raghupathi Royar is interested. This cannot be done and ought not to be permitted. I find on the second issue therefore that the trust deed B is true but not valid.

11. The fourth issue cannot be determined in this suit and ought not to have been joined. By reason of the finding on the second issue as aforesaid it becomes unnecessaay to determine the other issues. In the result the suit fails and is dismisesd. I direct each party to bear their or his own costs.

(Signed). **K. Krishnamachari,**
District Munsif.

Plaintiffs' Documents :—

A.	13—12—1893.	Registered trust deed executed by Bagheerathi Ammal.
B.	15— 2—1898.	Registered deed of management of private trust executed by said Bagheerathi Ammal.
C.	13— 2—1896.	General power of attorney given by Bagheerathi Ammal to Ramasamy Sastrial (2nd Plaintiff).
D.	18—12—1897.	Notice given by the 2nd Plaintiff to the 1st Defendant.
D_1	7— 1—1898.	Reply notice given by the 1st Defendant to the 2nd Plaintiff.
E.	30— 5—1889	Registered sale deed executed by Sami Achariar in favour of the idol of Anjaneyaswami.
F.	13—11—1897.	Notes of evidence recorded in M. P. 948 of 1897 of Kumbakonam Munsif's Court
G.	27—10—1898.	Notes of evidence recorded in S. C. 87 of 1897 of Kumbakonam Sub. Court.

Defendants' Documents :—

I.	15— 6—1897.	Copy of judgment in O. S. 347 of 1895 of Kumbakonam Munsif's court.
II.	18—11—1897.	Order on appeal against O. S. 347 of 1895.
III	17—11—1898.	Copy of order on M. P. 1174 of 1898 in S. C. 87 of 1897 of Kumbakonam Sub-Court.
IV.	27—10—1898.	Notes of evidence recorded in M. P. 1174 of 1898 abovesaid

Plaintiffs' witnesses :—

1. Raghupathi Row (1st Plaintiff).
2. Ramasami Sastrial (2nd Plaintiff).

(Signed). **K. Krishnamachari,**
District Munsif.

(Total No. of words 1594).

(True copy).

By order.

K. Venkataramanan

Examiner of copies.

Printed at the "Sri Vidya Press", *Kumbakonam.*

District Munsif's Court
VALANGIMAN.

JUDGMENT

IN

DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT VALANGIMAN 28 MAR 1903

Original Suit No. 97 of 1901.

Dated 4th December, 1901.

Reghupathi Royar and another. *Plaintiffs.*

VERSUS

Sabapathi Padayachi & 4 others. *Defendants.*

Application made. 5-12-02

Printing charges called for. 25-1-02

Do. deposited. 28-1-02

Printed copy ready. 15-2-02

Do. delivered. 18-2-02

Printing charges Rs. 2—5—0. } collected.

By order

87

1897 Examiner of copies

Murrai

Govt. Agents' Report
no 74 dated 25th May 1907
re the institution of a
suit for recovering
possession of certain
wet lands endowed by
Bhagirathammall to the
Sri Anjaneyaswami temple
built in a mantap
belonging to the Sri
Vyasarajaswami Matt
in Kumbakonam

No. 1133 A/12.2.08

The Govt. Agent is
requested to obtain &
forward a copy of the
trust deed dated 13th
December 1893 executed
by Bhagirathi ammal,
at an early date.

By order
S.
10/ VIII

4

MYSORE MUZRAI DEPARTMENT.

1505
1-12-08

OFFICE OF THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT AGENT
FOR SRI VYASARAYASWAMI MATT

No. 38
2

DATED Camp Erode 30th November 1908.

To

Refer
V.S
continue note & submit
4/12/08

THE ~~SECRETARY~~ Superintendent
~~TO THE GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE~~
Oriental Institutions
~~IN THE MUZRAI DEPARTMENT~~ in Mysore
BANGALORE.

Report submitted by M. Raghavendra Rao, the Mysore Government Agent for Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt.

Reference :—

Subject :—

Sir,

As called for in Government order No 1133 dated 12 9 1908 I respectfully beg to submit herewith a public copy in Canarese of Trust-deed dated 13th December 1893 executed by Bhageerathi Ammal with a translation thereof in Canarese

I beg to remain
Sir,
your most obedient
M. Raghavendra Rao
Mysore Government Agent
Sri Vyasarayaswami

ನಂಬರು 10ನೇ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯ ಬರಹಗಳು

1873ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳು 13ನೇ ದಿನ ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಹತ್ತು ಗಂಟೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಲೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಕಂದಾಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಪ್ರಾಂಥಮ್ ಜಾಕಿ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರು ಮಾಲೂರು ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಜನರು ಅವರ ಮುಂದೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು.

ಮಾಲೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಸಬಾ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಕಾಡಸೊಣ್ಣೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕಾಡಸೊಣ್ಣೆ ಮುನಿಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಮಗ ಕೆಂಪಯ್ಯ ಎಂಬುವವರು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಅರ್ಜಿಯ ಸಾರಾಂಶವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರನು ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ 1 ರಲ್ಲಿ 3 ಎಕರೆ 20 ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಈ ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಈ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರನಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಅದೇ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕಾಡಸೊಣ್ಣೆ ಮುನಿಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಮಗ ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪಯ್ಯ ಎಂಬುವವರಿಗೂ ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಹದ್ದುಬಸ್ತಿನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಕರಾರು ಇದ್ದು ಈ ತಕರಾರಿನ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಈ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರನು ಮಾಲೂರು ಮುನ್ಸೀಫ್ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದಾವೆಯನ್ನು ಹೂಡಿದ್ದು ಆ ದಾವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರನಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿ ತೀರ್ಪಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆ ತೀರ್ಪಿನ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಈ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರನು ಸದರಿ ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ಹದ್ದುಬಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸರ್ವೆಯರ್ ಮುಂದೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಿ ಹದ್ದುಬಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಆ ಹದ್ದುಬಸ್ತಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರನು ಸದರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು

ఇవ్వడం జరిగింది. ఆ ఉత్తర్వులు ఈ ఆర్డర్ కాపీతో జతపరచడమైనది. ఆ ఉత్తర్వులను ఈ ఆర్డర్‌లో భాగంగా పరిగణించడమైనది. ఆ ఉత్తర్వుల ప్రకారం ఈ ఆర్డర్ తేదీ నుండి 3 నెలల లోపు Trustees కమిటీని ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసి ఉంటుంది. ఆ కమిటీలో Trustees కమిటీ నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ కార్యనిర్వహణాధికారి, ఆలయ ధర్మకర్తల మండలి నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ అర్చకుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఉద్యోగుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ సేవకుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ భక్తుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ పూజారుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ వేదపండితుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ సంగీత విద్వాంసుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ నృత్య కళాకారుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ చిత్రకారుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ శిల్పుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ వాస్తుశిల్పుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఇంజనీర్ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆర్కిటెక్ట్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ న్యాయవాదుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆడిటర్ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ బ్యాంకర్ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ వ్యాపారుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ పరిశ్రమల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ వ్యవసాయదారుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ పర్యాటక సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ విద్యాసంస్థల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆసుపత్రుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ స్వచ్ఛంద సంస్థల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ మీడియా సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ సోషల్ మీడియా సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ యూట్యూబ్ ఛానల్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఫేస్‌బుక్ పేజీ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ట్విట్టర్ ఖాతా సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఇన్‌స్టాగ్రామ్ ఖాతా సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ వాట్సాప్ గ్రూప్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ టెలిగ్రామ్ ఛానల్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఈమెయిల్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ వెబ్‌సైట్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ మొబైల్ యాప్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ సేవల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ సేవల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ బుకింగ్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ బుకింగ్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ చెల్లింపుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ చెల్లింపుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ రసీదుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ రసీదుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ ఆడిట్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ ఆడిట్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ ఫిర్యాదుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ ఫిర్యాదుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ సూచనల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ సూచనల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ సమీక్షల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ సమీక్షల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ రేటింగ్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ రేటింగ్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ ప్రచార సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ ప్రచార సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ మార్కెటింగ్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ మార్కెటింగ్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ అమ్మకాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ అమ్మకాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ కొనుగోళ్ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ కొనుగోళ్ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ నిల్వల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ నిల్వల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ రవాణా సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ రవాణా సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ పంపిణీ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ పంపిణీ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ ప్రసాదాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ ప్రసాదాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ పూజా సామగ్రి సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ పూజా సామగ్రి సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ పుస్తకాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ పుస్తకాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ సీడీల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ సీడీల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ డీవీడీల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ డీవీడీల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ పెన్‌డ్రైవ్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ పెన్‌డ్రైవ్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ మెమరీ కార్డ్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ మెమరీ కార్డ్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ హార్డ్ డిస్క్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ హార్డ్ డిస్క్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ సర్వర్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ సర్వర్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ నెట్‌వర్క్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ నెట్‌వర్క్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ భద్రతల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ భద్రతల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ బ్యాకప్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ బ్యాకప్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ రికవరీల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ రికవరీల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ శిక్షణల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ శిక్షణల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ సదస్సుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ సదస్సుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ సమావేశాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ సమావేశాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ ఉత్సవాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ ఉత్సవాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ పండుగల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ పండుగల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ వేడుకల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ వేడుకల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ కార్యక్రమాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ కార్యక్రమాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ సేవల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ సేవల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ బుకింగ్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ బుకింగ్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ చెల్లింపుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ చెల్లింపుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ రసీదుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ రసీదుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ ఆడిట్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ ఆడిట్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ ఫిర్యాదుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ ఫిర్యాదుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ సూచనల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ సూచనల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ సమీక్షల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ సమీక్షల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ రేటింగ్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ రేటింగ్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ ప్రచార సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ ప్రచార సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ మార్కెటింగ్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ మార్కెటింగ్ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ అమ్మకాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ అమ్మకాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ కొనుగోళ్ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ కొనుగోళ్ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ నిల్వల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ నిల్వల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ రవాణా సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ రవాణా సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ పంపిణీ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ పంపిణీ సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ ప్రసాదాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ ప్రసాదాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ పూజా సామగ్రి సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ పూజా సామగ్రి సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ పుస్తకాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ పుస్తకాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ సీడీల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ సీడీల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ డీవీడీల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ డీవీడీల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ పెన్‌డ్రైవ్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ పెన్‌డ్రైవ్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ మెమరీ కార్డ్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ మెమరీ కార్డ్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ హార్డ్ డిస్క్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ హార్డ్ డిస్క్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ సర్వర్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ సర్వర్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ నెట్‌వర్క్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ నెట్‌వర్క్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ భద్రతల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ భద్రతల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ బ్యాకప్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ బ్యాకప్‌ల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ రికవరీల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ రికవరీల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ శిక్షణల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ శిక్షణల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ సదస్సుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ సదస్సుల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ సమావేశాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ సమావేశాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ ఉత్సవాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ ఉత్సవాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ పండుగల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ పండుగల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ వేడుకల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ వేడుకల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆన్‌లైన్ కార్యక్రమాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు, ఆలయ ఆఫ్‌లైన్ కార్యక్రమాల సంఘం నుండి ఒక సభ్యుడు,

ಪಿಟ್ಟಣಂ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಉಪಕಾರ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಂ - ಶೆಂಟಾಂ ಪಾಲ್ಟಿಸ್ಟ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಂ

ನಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಪ ಧಂ ಭಕ್ತುಲಂದರಿಕಿ ಮಂಚಿ ಯುಗಾದಿ ಪರ್ವದಿನಮುಲು ಮನ
ಪೈ ಣುಂಡಿವ್ವಾಲನಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನ - ಶೆಂಟಾಂ ಪಾಲ್ಟಿಸ್ಟ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಂ

ವಾರಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನ ಏಮನಗಾ ಅನಗಾ ಮಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಂಲೋ ಕೊನ್ನಿ ಸಂವತ್ಸರಾಲ ನುಂಡಿ ಮಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಂ ಕಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಂಚಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಆಸ್ತುಲು ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರಣಾಲ ವಲ್ಲ ಅನ್ಯಾಕ್ರಾಂತಮು ಅಯ್ಯಿ ಪೋಯಿನವಿ ಮರಿಯು ಕೆಲವು ಆಸ್ತುಲು ಅನ್ಯಾಕ್ರಾಂತಮು ಕಾಕುಂಡಾ ಉನ್ನವಿ ಕಾನಿ ಈ ಆಸ್ತುಲನ್ನಿಟಿನಿ ಮಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಂ ಕಿ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಂ ಚೆಯ್ಯಡಾನಿಕಿ ಮರಿಯು

ಮದುವೆ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡಿಸಿದ ಭೋಜನ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

ಮದುವೆಯು ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 10 ಗಂಟೆ 30 ನಿಮಿಷಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 1 ಗಂಟೆ 45 ನಿಮಿಷಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಯಿತು. ಸುಮಾರು 1500 ಜನರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಮದುವೆಯ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಚಿತ್ರೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮದುವೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 242 ಜನರಿಗೆ ರಕ್ತದಾನ ಶಿಬಿರವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 193 ಜನರು ರಕ್ತದಾನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮದುವೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 463 ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮದುವೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 1500 ಜನರಿಗೆ ಊಟದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮದುವೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 200 ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮದುವೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 200 ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಭೋಜನ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು

ಅನ್ನ	1
ಅರಶಿನ ಚಿತ್ರಾನ್ನ	1
ಬಿಸಿಬೇಳೆ ಬಾತ್	1
ಟೊಮೆಟೊ ಬಾತ್	1
ಪಲಾವ್	1
ಪಾಯಸ	2
ಹಪ್ಪಳ	1
ಉಪ್ಪಿನಕಾಯಿ	1
ಕೋಸಂಬರಿ	1
ಪಲ್ಯ	1
ಚಟ್ನಿ	1
ಮೊಸರು	1
ಸಾಂಬಾರ್	1
ಕೆಂಪು ಸಾಂಬಾರ್	1
ಹಸಿರು ಸಾಂಬಾರ್	1
ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆ	1
ಕಾಫಿ	1
ಟೀ	1
ಹಾಲು	1
ಬಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣು	1
ಸೇಬು	1
ಕಿತ್ತಳೆ	1
ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಿ	1
ಪೇರಳೆ	1
ಅನಾನಸ್	1
ಕಲ್ಲಂಗಡಿ	1
ಕರಬೂಜ	1
ಖರ್ಜೂರ	1
ಗೋಡಂಬಿ	1
ಬಾದಾಮಿ	1
ಪಿಸ್ತಾ	1
ಅಕ್ರೋಟ್	1
ಚಾಕೊಲೇಟ್	1
ಐಸ್‌ಕ್ರೀಮ್	1
ಕುಲ್ಫಿ	1
ಜಾಮೂನ್	1
ಗುಲಾಬ್ ಜಾಮೂನ್	1
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ಲಡ್ಡು	1
ಜಿಲೇಬಿ	1
ಮಿಠಾಯಿ	1
ಕಾಜು ಕತ್ಲಿ	1
ಬರ್ಫಿ	1
ಹಲ್ವಾ	1
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ಶಾವಿಗೆ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಅವಲಕ್ಕಿ ಪಾಯಸ	1
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ಗೋಧಿ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಕಡಲೆಬೇಳೆ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಹೆಸರುಬೇಳೆ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ತೊಗರಿಬೇಳೆ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಉದ್ದಿನಬೇಳೆ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಬೆಲ್ಲದ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಕಲ್ಲುಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಜೇನುತುಪ್ಪ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಒಣಕೊಬ್ಬರಿ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಗೋಡಂಬಿ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಬಾದಾಮಿ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಪಿಸ್ತಾ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಅಕ್ರೋಟ್ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಚಾಕೊಲೇಟ್ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಐಸ್‌ಕ್ರೀಮ್ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಕುಲ್ಫಿ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಜಾಮೂನ್ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಗುಲಾಬ್ ಜಾಮೂನ್ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಮೈಸೂರ್ ಪಾಕ್ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಬೂಂದಿ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಲಡ್ಡು ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಜಿಲೇಬಿ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಮಿಠಾಯಿ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಕಾಜು ಕತ್ಲಿ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಬರ್ಫಿ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಹಲ್ವಾ ಪಾಯಸ	1
ಕೇಸರಿ ಬಾತ್ ಪಾಯಸ

Sub Registrar (Sd.) P. Krishnasami Iyer

1894 ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 8 ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು

ಸಬ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ — ಕಿಲಾ ಉ. ರಾಜೀ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಪ್ರಕಾರ

ಈ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಕೊಟ್ಟವರು ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಕಿಲಾ ಉ. ರಾಜೀ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಪ್ರಕಾರ

ಈ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಕೊಟ್ಟವರು ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಕಿಲಾ ಉ. ರಾಜೀ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಪ್ರಕಾರ

ಸಬ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು

ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ

ಸಬ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು

ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ

ಈ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಕೊಟ್ಟವರು ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಕಿಲಾ ಉ. ರಾಜೀ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಪ್ರಕಾರ

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ನೆ ನಂಬರು ಪುಸ್ತಕ 154 ನೆ Vol 481 ಪುಟದಲು 484 ನೆ
ಆ ನಿ- ನಂಬರುನು 10 ನೆ ನಂಬರು ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜಿಗಿ ಅವಲೋಕನಮು
ಅಯ್ಯಿಂದಿ

1894 ನೆಲಯಂದು ಪ್ರಕಟಣ ಕುಂದು ಪಾಲಿಸಾಲಿ ರು
ಪಾಲಿಸಾಲು ಅಣ 4.0-0. (Signed) C. Krishnasami Ayer
Sub. Registrar

ಮುದ್ರ

Interleniathai a: Copied by S. Krishnasami
Iyengar 3rd Clerk. Examined by N. Rangachari
Ag 2nd. clerk

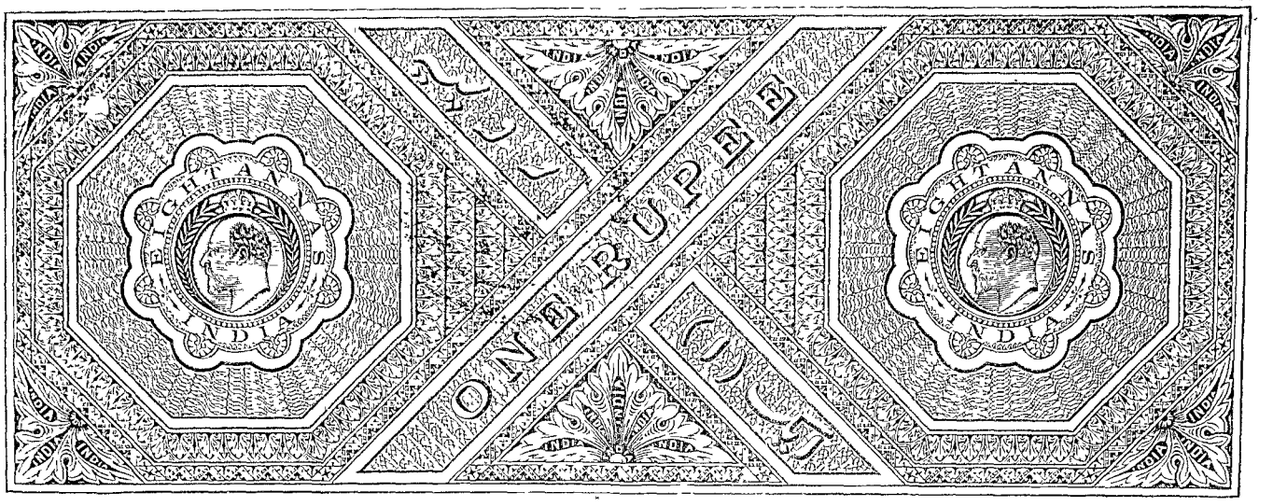
C. Krishnasami Iyer,
Sub Registrar

(True copy)
Examined by { S. Rangasami Iyengar
2nd clerk (Reader)
K. Raghava Iyengar
3rd clerk (Examiner)

Sub Registrar's office
Valangaman
20th October 1908
} Not Registrar
Ag Sub Registrar

Seal

Translated from Tamil
M. Raghavendrarao
Mysore Govt Agent
Sri Mysoorraja Travancore State
30/11/08
Erode



No 10. [illegible]

[illegible] 1894 [illegible] 2.156 [illegible] Krishnaswami aiyar Sub Registrar [illegible] 1894 [illegible] Krishnaswami aiyar Sub Registrar [illegible] 1894 [illegible] Krishnaswami aiyar Sub Registrar

1893 [illegible]

1st sheet.

10
1914

2nd sheet

Gandhiji.

4th sheet.

5th sheet.

[illegible]

Interlineation a :- copied by S. Krishna Swami aiyangar 3rd clerk Examined by N. Rangachari ag 2nd clerk C Krishnaswamiayya Sub Registrar. ———

(True copy)

copy prepared by R Ranyasawmy Ayyangar 4th clerk

Examined by { S Rangaswamy Ayyangar 2nd clerk
K Raghavaiyar 3rd clerk Examiner }

Sub Registrar's office
Valangaiman
20th October 1908

S Krishnaswamy Ayyangar
Ag sub Registrar.

6th & last sheet.

THE SEAL OF THE SUB REGISTRAR OF VALANGIMAN

No 10 of 1894

Copy applied for 15.10.08

Stamp provided DD

Copy rec'd 23.10.08

Do delivered 26.10.08

Agent Registrar

I ' 19-1-0-.

No 548 Coorg

Extract of the opinion of the Government Advocate re Suit for recovering certain Vyasaraya Swamis Matt lands in Kumbhakonam.

× × × × × × × × × × ×

As Bhagirthammal is the sole trustee during her life time, she is the only person entitled to sue for the recovery of the land from Rangachari Pant she is reported to be unable to bear the expenses of litigation and to be too old to be the manager. In these circumstances, it is open to the persons interested in the temple to institute a Suit for the removal of the incompetent trustee and to frame a scheme of management suited to the altered circumstances, namely the refusal of the owner of the temple (namely the Swami) to permit Rangachari to be the Pujari.

It seems to be that it is not advisable to undertake litigation on behalf of the Swami in respect of property situated outside Mysore. He may be permitted to make any

regarding the same.

Copy of the above is forwarded to the Government Agent of the Siri Vijayasarangar Swamin Mata with reference to his report No. 38/2 dated 30th November 1908.

Petition No. 789 & 5th January 1909 received from Bhagavathamma is also here with forwarded.

Draft. S. Wilkins

Mozrai Superintendent

15/1/09